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On the money question Indiana Re publicans should keep step with such States as Nebraska, Minnesota and Wis-

If Governor McKinley is as strong as his friends claim there is no occasion for the tactics of Manager Hanna, which have stirred up bitter feuds in several States, notably Illinois

If it is true that banker Morgan has offered 62 per cent. of the face for Cuban bonds there may be some hope for the Cubans that he can persuade the President to espouse their cause.

"He never straddled" was said many times of General Grant the past few days. The party in Indiana which glories in his name cannot afford to straddle on the money question.

After Congress gives the country a tariff which will give its producers the advantage in the home market, that topic can be taken out of politics, but until that is done the people will make

If there is a clause in the Pickler bill. designed to pension any man who had not an honorable discharge issued him when he left the service or when he filed his application it should be amended in the Senate or stranded there.

When President Grant vetoed the inflation bill, over which Congress had pent weeks, he did the country as great a service as he rendered at Appomattox. Mcreover, he snatched the Republican party from suicide. He stood for specie resumption-for sound money.

When the average Hoosier Republican takes time to think of it, he must rebel against the fact that the order to instruct the delegates at large in this State came from Mark Hanna to Chairman Gowdy, who is the executive officer of the Republican State committee.

Delegate Catron, of New Mexico, has not only designated his two sons for cadetships at West Point and Annapolis, but has made the one the alternate of the other in both institutions. Having no sense of propriety, Mr. Catron should have more sons to make sure of everything in sight.

The letter of Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, declaring that he stands with his party, even if it declares against the free coinage of silver, indicates that in the judgment of a broad-minded man like Mr. Wolcott Republicanism has broader purposes and higher aims than the free coinage of silver.

mbus far only two seats in Northern States are contested in the St. Louis convention. There are already nearly 125 contests from the South. In quite a numer of districts there are duplicate Mc-Kinley delegations. The contestants expect that being delegates will give them a better place at the pie stand.

The Hon. "Ike" Hill, of Ohio, who is the "whip" on the Democratic side of the House, on hearing that Senator Brice had been deputed to keep Ohio in the sound-money column, remarked: "So Cal Brice expects to buy us again as he did last fall, does he? Well, he'll find we come higher this time."

"What filis the Democracy with vindictiveness and recklessness on the one hand and discouragement on the other," says the New York Sun, "is the now unquestionable ambition of Mr. Cleveland to hold the nomination to be made at Chicago within control until circumstances settle his mind as to whether it is worth having." To most men it seems incredible that Mr. Cleveland can dream that there is any demand for his renomination outside of his office holders.

The business men who met in this city on Monday to consider the money question were men who borrow rather than lend money, as do most men engaged in merchandising, manufacturing and the improvement of realty. While it would have been entirely consistent for men engaged in the banking business to have been present at the conference, not one engaged in that business was there Those who were there could manage to get along much better if silver monometallism should come than could the mass of people who work for wages and salaries. Years ago Daniel Webster declared that the wage earner was the greatest sufferer from a depreciated currency. Experience since that time has proved the correctness of his opinion

Bulletin No. 5 of the State Bureau of Statistics shows what the new tin-plate industry has done for Indiana in four short years under adverse conditions and in the face of the detraction and ridicule of the Democratic party. To make no account of the money invested in plants or the stock consumed, which represent labor, the six factories in this State paid as wages during the year 1895 \$782,676 and gave employment to 2,435 people. The larger part of the \$782,676 paid out as wages was expended in the | Company takes our silver dollars at | view of the influence the campaign may icinity of the factories for the products of the farm, at the grocery, in the dry | ket price for Mexican, namely, 52 or 53 | see about that. There are forty-five after them.

goods stores, and for houses and rents. It was more than three-quarters of a million of dollars earned in Indiana, and added chiefly to money in circulation in the localities where the factories are

FIGHT FOR POPULAR GOVERNMENT.

There is trouble in Louisiana and loodshed is not impossible. Two parties claim to have carried the election which was held last week. Such claims have been made and sustained before, but this time there are as many white men raising the cry of fraud as there are white men who deny it. In this fact \$1.00 lies the danger. So long as negroes constituted the bulk of the opposition to the Democratic regime it could be counted out with impunity. So long as a few armed ruffians could bulldoze the large colored vote by frequent whippings and an occasional murder the frauds, even when laid bare by an independent Democrat, were laughed at in Louisiana and acquiesced in by the moral mugwump press because such frauds would insure the solid South so essential to the election of Mr. Cleveland in the last three presidential campaigns. But things have changed. Thousands of white men are at enmity with the Democratic machine in Louisiana-very much at

enmity. Such is the natural result of rule based upon fraudulent elections. Inefficient administration and burdensome taxation are the penalty of the overthrow of impartial suffrage. Taxpayers, planters and business men generally are exasperated with the present regime in Louisiana, and in the late election they made an effort to overthrow it. Bred to lawlessness, these white leaders are men who are well calculated to inspire the anxiety which Louisiana dispatches be-

There are some remarkable circumwithout exception, was for Pharr, the opposition candidate for Governor. In the six parishes in which the black voters who are alleged to have registered numbered 20,424 to 4,969 whites the Democrats rolled up their majority. With the protection of influential whites the registration was used to promote Democratic frauds just as it has been in the black belt of Alabama in the last three elections. In the six parishes referred to the voters and the Democratic majori-

ies are reported as follows: White. Colored. Majority Carroll

On their face the above returns indicate gross frauds. Investigation will doubtless show that the majority would have been against the Democratic ticket by as large a majority as it was made

crimes must come to an end in such States as Alabama and Louisiana because the people will not endure the evils which flow from it. The cry of negro domination no longer frightens, and the once potent appeal to the solid South has lost its power. It may be that violence and bloodshed may be necessary to break the purpose of the Democratic regime to rule by force and fraud. If such is the case Louisiana is the place to resist by setting up a State government elected by the people. But the restoration of the supremacy of impartial suffrage must come in those States at an early day.

THE TWO ROADS TO FREE TRADE.

These many years free-traders have told us that free wool was all that was needed to enable our woolen manufacturers to capture the woolen markets of the world by successful competition with Great Britain and Germany. Mr. Cleveland and his free-trade supporters having committed the Democratic party to the free-wool heresy, it was put upon the free list in the Democratic tariff bill. The result to the American wool grower has been that he has lost one-third of his market to countries in which wool production is stimulated by government, as in Australia, and has the advantage of cheap land and cheaper labor, as in South America. Besides, the American wool grower has lost 40 per cent. of the price he received

But the wool manufacturing industry has not prospered as the free-traders have predicted. The market has been so flooded with woolen goods from Europe that a large part of the factories in this country are shut down or running on half or less than half time. No American woolen goods are sold abroad, but the importation of them has increased in American woolen factories is from 50 which should equalize the difference in wages, is not over 30 per cent. under the ad valorem duties inviting fraud. Our woolen industry will not regain the lost ground until more wool is used which is to our disadvantage, and until specific tariff duties shall make up the difference etween the cost of American and European labor in woolen factories.

The owner of several silver mines in Mexico has been telling of the prosperity of iron and a few other manufactories in that country. He attributes it to silver money. He is probably correct so far as the manufacturers are concerned. But how about labor? 'On that subject the silver mine owner is ominously silent. If he had told the whole story he would have confessed that the worker in the Mexican factories gets less wages in Mexican silver than does his competitor in this country even under the Cleveland shrinkage. In Mexico the Mexican silver dollar will purchase but half as much as the American silver dollar kept on a par with gold. This is the testimony of all who visit that country. The late Governor Gray, as minister to Mexico, on his last visit here gave some interesting facts, showing that United States dollars had double the purchase power in Mexico that the silver dollars under the free coinage system of that country have. Because they are held up to gold the Canadian Pacific Railway their face, while it allows only the mar-

States standard silver. There is no wonder, then, why Mexican factories making goods consumed in Mexico can command the home market. If the United States should adopt the free silver policy and come to a silver standard, as it must under such a policy, the dollars paid to workmen in factories would have the purchase power of half dollars, thus reducing their wages 50 per cent. With wages thus reduced the American manacturer could compete successfully with Europe because the pay of labor here would be reduced to the level of Germany and below that prevailing in

Thus there are two ways to reduce wages in the United States, namely, low tariffs and going to a silver basis by the mine owners' scheme of free coinage. The former would force a reduction of wages in sound money, while the other would do it by calling pieces of silver with 50-cent purchase power dollars.

WORK OF THE Y. M. C. A.

The dinner given last night by the State executive committee of the Young Men's Christian Association to leading men of the community was an incident in a movement now under way to extend the work of this useful and important organization. Increased interest and active co-operation of Lusiness men in the association are especially desired, and this can be secured in no better way than by bringing to their attention the practical benefits of the society in the shape of the testimony of citizens of high standing who can speak from direct observation and personal knowledge of their subject. When, for example, a president of a great railroad corporastances in the late election. In most of | tion speaks with enthusiastic praise of the white parishes the candidate of the | the good that has been accomplished anti-Democratic combination received a among railroad employes, any doubt sugar planters the majority, almost merits of Y. M. C. A. work must be silenced. When a man with close acquaintance with educational institutions in this State and elsewhere shows the great importance of the association in colleges no one who is interested in surrounding college boys with the most wholesome influences can fail to be con-

The idea once prevalent that the work of the association consists mainly in the holding of prayer meetings and Sunday schools only exists now among those willfully ignorant, but the character and extent of the labors undertaken are hardly understood save by those who are active participants. Although a religious purpose is the basis of the work spiritual and moral results are reached by indirect as well as direct means. The association is an ally of the church, and does a work which the latter cannot as easily accomplish. It undertakes to provide employment for those who need it, to furnish amusements to those who desire them; it organizes classes for study, it establishes reading rooms, fits Sooner or later rule by ballot-box up gymnasiums, looks after the social needs of the stranger and hunts out the stranger himself when notified of his arrival by a corresponding member or through other means. It is this practical, businesslike course which has given it its strength throughout the country. It owns property of great aggregate value, its athletic league has an mmense membership, its educational department counts 25,000 students received into its evening classes last year.

In Indiana the association shows an advance each year in membership and general interest; in spite of the hard times it has more than held its own, but the time has come for a more rapid growth. A number of the larger towns and cities of the State, among which may be mentioned Muncie, Anderson, Kokomo and LaPorte, are without organizations, and an effort will be made to extend the field to include these towns as well as many smaller ones. Heretofore efforts in this direction have been hampered owing to the State association's lack of funds. It is now the purpose to secure an endowment which will enable the work of organization to go on unchecked. That those who have undertaken the task may be successful must be the wish of all who realize the benefits derived from what has already been done. The young men deserve credit and congratulation for their past efforts and substantial aid in their present undertakings.

Evidently the McKinley leaders in the Illinois Republican convention are acting under the same orders which have been announced for the convention in this State, namely, that before the platform is adopted or a State officer nominated a resolution shall be passed instructing the delegates at large to support Governor McKinley in St. Louis. The least important business of the convention is by millions. Why cannot we compete? | to choose delegates, yet a proposition to Simply because the standard of wages | instruct and to elect delegates in a manner to create dissension is pushed to the to 100 per cent. higher than in England, | front. In Illinois the chairman of the Germany and France, while the tariff, State committee would not accept the orders, and because he will not the Mc Kinley managers have threatened to prevent the usual order of business until their programme is carried out. Latterly it is reported that they have yielded not bought and sold in foreign markets | in part and will permit the candidate for Governor and some other officers to be nominated before making the instruction issue. In this State the most important work of the convention is to adopt a platform and nominate a State ticket, but if Chairman Gowdy has been correctly reported he will insist that instructions for delegates shall be adopted before any other business is transacted This done, delegates at large are to be chosen. Governor McKinley can be nominated better without resorting to such autocratic methods, planned outside the State, than he can with them, and without the bitterness which will outlive the Hanna tactics.

> sentiment over the South and the West beyond the Missouri river is surprising. He predicts that if both the Republican and Democratic conventions adopt sound-money platforms a silver candidate like Teller or Cameron would carry the South, except Maryland and West Virginia, and every State west of the Missouri except Nebraska, which would probably throw the election into the House, where it is not impossible that a free silver President would be elected in have upon Republican members. Let us

Ex-Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, re-

ports that the sweep of the free silver

cents. The mechanic who is paid \$1.50 a | States which would have one vote each day in Mexico in Mexican silver can buy | in the House. The vote of each State no more bread, sugar, cloth, etc., than | must be given for one of three presiif he were paid 75 cents a day in United | dential candidates receiving the largest number of electoral votes. The candidate receiving a majority of the delegation in each State will have the vote of that State. Of the forty-five States one, Maryland, has a delegation equally divided between the two parties, so that it will have no vote in the House. The election will be made by forty-four States, of which twenty-three will be a majority. In the present House the Republicans have majorities in the following States: California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming and Utahtotal thirty. Assuming Idaho, Montana, Utah and Wyoming, four, should give their votes to a silver candidate the Republicans would have twenty-six States, which would enable them to lose three more and yet have the required majority, twenty-three. Thus it seems that Mr. Kellogg's possibility is not even that

Congress compelled the Secretary of Agriculture to purchase seeds, but he will not distribute them. Consequently, they are pfled up in and about the Washington postoffice, where they must be distributed by Congressmen without the assistance of the Department of Agriculture. Some Congressmen are sending their portion of seeds in bulk to men in their districts to distribute. At any rate, the work of distribution has been put upon Congressmen, whereas heretofore all they had to do was to send their orders to the Secretary of Agriculture. Secretary Merton may regard it a good trick, but the country has no respect for an official who will not comply with the laws and who defeats the pury

Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, who has been voting with the free silver eople in the Senate, is reported by New York paper as follows:

A year ago in North Dakota it was dan-gerous to advocate the gold standard, but for some reason there has been a wonderful change in sentiment, and our convention adopted a platform which favors the yellow metal without equivocation.

Doubtless the Senator mistook the exaggerated language in which so many advocates of free silver indulge for the sentiment of the whole people. There has, however, been a radical change in public opinion on the silver question during the past year simply because the mass of people, who talk little and think much, have been studying the subject.

Complaint is sometimes made by people who have been accustomed to mountain scenery and to perpendicular farms that the country about Indianapolis is too level to be picturesque; nevertheless, many persons who are content with something else than nature's boldest and most dramatic features as the setting for their daily life will point out bits of landscape, a shaded bend of the river, a wooded slope, a sunny meadow, which bring joy to their artistic souls. If they delight in color effects they have them in richer variety in uncovered soil, in grass, in springing crops and in foliage. The forests about Indianapolis are hardly surpassed anywhere in the variety of native trees, and in spring, summer and fall the changing tints of their leaves, and buds, and branches are a fascinating study. Even more striking effects in foliage are seen where artificial means have added to the variety of trees. This is notably the case at Crown Hill, and the summit of the hill proper is visited frequently during the year by those who have once learned of the peculiar charm of the view to be had from there. Although so near, the city of the dead which lies at the foot is hidden from sight by the trees, whose tops only are visible. The buds have unfolded with miracuus swiftness in these April days, and where but three weeks ago were bare boughs, with white marble shafts glimmering beneath, is now an undulating sea of foliage. It shades from the black-green of the pine to the gray-green of the poplar and the silvery tints of the weeping willow; there are hints of red clinging yet to the maples, and the oak buds show a glossy brown. All is fresh, and new, and fair, and, looking at the crown of glory, it is not difficult to believe in the greater miracle which shall bring the silent sleepers below into a new life.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Sophisticated Towser. "That is a very fine attitude," said the log to the indignant cat, "but it doesn't deceive me for a minute. You never rode a bicycle in your life."

Officiousness Rebuked The Officious Man-My son, you will catch o fish that way. You haven't the right tackle.

The Impudent Boy-Aw, what's eatin' you? Right tackle! Think I'm playin' football? The Heartless Woman.

"Woman!" he exclaimed, passionately you have ruined my life. I shall never love "Oh, I dunno about that," said the heartess one, flippantly, "but you won't love me gain, anyhow. And that's no josh, either.'

His Ready Excuse. The Rev. Mr. Wilgus-Brother Backslide, I was shocked deeply to see you coming out of a common drinking saloon. Think of the example to the young. Brother Backslide-Yes, I know, but none of the drug stores keep the kind of goods I

DEATH OF JESSE JONES.

He Had Lived in Indianapolis Over

Fifty Years.

Jesse Jones, who served two terms as reasurer of Marion county in the days before the war, died at 3:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon at the residence of his son-inlaw, Howard M. Foltz, 279 North Alabama street. Mr. Jones was over eighty-two years old at the time of his death. He had lived in Indianapolis over fifty years, having come to this city when quite young, His birthplace was in Virginia. Mr. Jones first settled in Morgan county, afterwards coming to this city. In the early days of Indianapolis's history he owned a dry-goods tore at the point now occupied by the

hurch work in this city, having joine Wesley in 1838. He afterwards became member of Strange Chapel, which was then at the corner of Vermont and Tennessee reets. He built a small M. E. Church o Third street between Tennessee street and Illinois, and gave it to the Methodists. Halland when he became too infirm to attend services so far from his home he joined Roberts Park. About two years ago he suf-fered a paralytic stroke, and since that time has been in bad health, although he has been confined to his home only for few months. He leaves two children, l Howard M. Foltz and Mrs. Alice Hawk ts of this city. His wife die

venteen years ago. Hardly Ever.

STATEY. M. C. A. DINNER

SENERAL HARRISON PRESIDED AND MADE A BRIEF ADDRESS.

The Purpose Was to Disseminate Information of the Results of the Association's Work.

The State organization of the Y. M. C. last night gave a dinner at the Denison as the close of the State meeting which has been held here. The object of the dinnerwas to create a feeling that would finally esult in an endowment sufficient to at least partially maintain the supervision of the State Y. M. C. A. work. It has been recog-States that there is a great need of a pernanent fund from which to pay the cost of supervising the work of the association. At the present time it takes all the money that the local expenses in each city or town, and that leaves a field that has been gleaned from which to gather the money necessary for this work. It is often very hard to raise it and never has as much money been secured for this purpose as could have been advantageously used. It is the remark of all foreigners who visit this country in the interest of this work that the great success of the work here has been due to the method of supervision, yet in this country it is recognized that this supervision is not as thorough as it should be to make the work cover the field it is intended for. It is the hope of the State association that money can be secured at no distant day with which to erect a large building here for the offices of the association and room enough that the rental will give a snug sum for paying the expenses of State supervision.

This supervision is especially needed in the college associations, where, on account of the yearly change in membership, it is impossible to have a permanent secretary to superintend the work. Then it is hoped that this supervision would be the means of greatly extending the work of the association on the railroads of the State.

It was with the object of giving many to hear something of what was being done by the Y. M. C. A. that the dinner was held. General Harrison presided. He sat in the middle of a table set across the south end of the ordinary, with President Coulter, of Lake Forest University, on his left, and M. E. Ingalls, president of the Big Four and C. & O. railroads, on his right. At the left and right of these two were Rev. Dr. H. A. Buchtel, of this city, and Richard C. Morse, of New York, international secretary of the Y. M. C. A. Extending to either end of the table were other prominent men of this city and elsewhere. Four other tables, set at right angles to the head table, reached the entire length of the room.

GENERAL HARRISON'S SPEECH. In front of General Harrison was a large pasket of early spring flowers, with the soft light of four wax tapers falling upon it. After the dinner had been partaken of General Harrison arose and introduced the ob-

ject of the meeting. He said: "We are assembled here to-night as the uests of the State organization of the Men's Christian Association of Inand I think it would be approp that I, as one of the guests, on your behalf return our thanks to our generous and kindly hosts who have distinguished us by inviting us to be present. I am sure we will acquit them of any selfish purpose. Their thoughts have all been generous, I am sure. At least, no one of them hopes to reap any personal advantage; and yet I would not be frank if I did not disclose to you that this is a dinner with an object. For a long time it has been a co thing in politics, when the stress of the campaign is on and campaign funds are low, to invite the millionaires of one's party banquet. And as the habit of the pro moters of good is to selze every agency and turn it to good purpose, it has come lately to be not an unfamiliar practice for the churches, or some religious or benevolent or charitable organization to inaugurate ers with a view of pro and this dinner to-night is for the promo me true that when the physical man has ceased to be receptive that the mental and moral side of him is open to impressions

of a worthy cause. do not know why it is, but it seems to more than on other occasions. Perhaps when our physical wants are satisfied, as I am sure they are to-night, a contemplative frame of mind is easier to you than it would be on other occasions. And then I think, cause every one is a participant. The trou-ble with many of our public meetings is a passive share. That is so, too, in a great many of our religious meetings. I have no regation could improve the occasion if an portunity were given them. Now here to ght you have all had a part-a full partand we turn now to a part of the pr ings in which your work will be, as I have said, receptive, and others will pass the

interests of the country. It has come to b aid to the Christian church; it has come to be recognized by railroad presidents, who, perhaps, have been skeptics sometimes in the conservation of the properties intrusted to their care. And so it has come to be recognized by college presidents as the colunities where it is esta Therefore the question is not whether we will have the Young Men's Christian Association, but whether we will equip it for that full and effective exercise of its organization and the power it ought to have.
"The gentlemen in the management

this State institution have this representative and strong body of men assemble here to-night to create an interest in th question whether this State organization will not be equipped as to be assured, with-out annual solicitation, with the funds necessary for the wide and efficient of its work. I am sure every one here to night will, in a large or a small way, as his means be large or small, be willing to promote this most desirable end." Dr. H. A. Buchtel was the next speaker after General Harrison. He was to discuss the relation of the Y. M. C. A. to the problem of the city. He showed that the questhe urban population great increase in the last tury is a question that merits the serious consideration of every citizen who desires good government and prosperity in this country. Such a large per cent. of the ple, he said, who have been flocking to the cities are attracted merely because they want to have a good time and care nothing for government, education or Christian-

SHIFTING OF POPULATION. "The fact is clear that for some decades he said. "-in our own country we may say for three decades, that is, since the close of the civil war-this shifting of the population has gone on before our eyes. In the realm of England and Wales the census of 1691 showed that 72 per cent. of the population resided in towns and cities. Massachusetts in 1880 the urban population was 53 per cent. of the whole, and in 1890 this urban population had increased to 70 this urban population had increased to 70 per cent. of the whole. In New York State ercentage is about the same. Indeed first seven cities in 1890.
"The realm of England and Wales has ut 58,000 square miles of territory, ut evey fifth man is a Londoner. miles, and every the decade from 1880 to 1890 the State's ation advanced 11 per cent.; i. e. from

of Lafayette and Indianapolis. He assigned for this loss in population five facts. The first is the great increase in wealth. Everybody lives better, he said, and has more to eat and wear. Food is more abundant and of better quality. He cited the statement of Mr. Gladsione that the wealth of the world beginning in 1800 doubled or would double a conveniences and gave many attractions to jure people from quiet of the country to the life the city. The increase of the populafor the increase of the urban population. The third reason was the deve agricultural machinery. There is only a certain amount of the products of the farm that made many less people able to produce is necessary. The increase in the has made the people able to spend money for manufactured articles. which are the product of the cities, and this Buchtel then showed that the grea estion now is whether this large increas n the urban population shall be allowed to work among classes of young men who could never be directly reached by the church. The fact that young men floock to the cities, leaving their country homes, is the great source of danger. They have no home influence an to where they can find amusement, and th places are many. But in the uplifting and eservation of these young men, the asso-ation which has undertaken the work would powerless without funds to pay for

free giving to this cause that Dr. Buchtel poke in his closing remarks. JOHN M. COULTER'S REMARKS. President John M. Coulter, of Lake Forest niversity, was then introduced by General Harrison. In the introduction General Har-'Although at present in another State, I ecognize that this State was my home at one time, and but for it I might not have had even a start in life. I have married five colleges, so to speak, and have been divorced from four of them, but I still have a pleasant remembrance of the families that

time of men who will give their entire tim

and energy to it, and it was for a spirit of

"Any movement for Christianity must be ncouraged. In educational institutions are ig trained the leaders of public opinion. We are coming to an age when we cease to allow others to think for us, but there will be leaders of thought. The position of Christianity in the future will largely depend on how it is presented in the schools of to-day. people. It could not present itself in a way to appeal to the students. The power that appeals to them must be constant and

"The introduction of the association moveise most of you to look back two generahose of the present day. Then the Chrismost hopeless field, but the results have been astonishing. The patience of a few people planted small bands of Christian stuents here and there, but now the college association girdles the earth. It is the greatas. It is not a small band of what was at one time called the goody-goody class of students, who were lacking in mental faculties and made up for their short-comings in class work by their extreme and

trained volunteers. This movement is not ward, taking in a college here and a college here, until it is now all over the world. The European countries have all adopted it, and even in Japan and India the college Y. M. C. A. is a most potent factor in education. The great spread of this movement and the good it has done depends upon two principal facts, the power of Curistianity itself and the overming power of association among stu-

now to increase this work. Then there is the new movement which has just begun in the as not an association in any of the prossional schools, and it is even more recent hat the work has been extended to what we erm the gas-light schools. There is a vast army of young men who are atte hools at night, trying to better fit themelves to hold their positions and to make hemselves capable of taking upon themlves new and higher duties, with the conuent increase in remuneration. These be better paid by their employers on account of the principles that may be instilled into them by the work of the gas-light school

"In all this comes the great question of aintaining the work without allowing the standard to fall. In colleges the popu s constantly changing. Every year one-hird disappears and new students take their hen he leaves, and another is in his stead. held the office leaves the college and the as-ociation is left alone. There is no field where there is greater need of supervision. here are now five college secretaries under mittee and six under State committees, making eleven in all to look after the work of five hundred college associations. In Indiana there is a college for it seems that the men who are the busi st are the ones who are willing to spare a tle of their time to this work. They are o busy that they can only direct in a genal way. There is no money with which to pay a competent man to put his time and en-

rgy to this work. "The whole secret of the question lies in one thing-endowment for supervision. The ocal needs are always a financial strain community, and when an appeal is made for money for supervision it strikes a

eld that has been thoroughly gleaned." M. E. INGALIS'S TALK. In introducing Mr. Ingalls, president of the Big Four and C. & O. railroads, who was the next speaker, General Herrison remarked that all ride on wheels, neumatic tires, but all on wheels of some kind. "When speeding along in a palace car," he said, "we little think of the men who have charge of the train, and that our very lives depend upon their faithfulness to their duty. Our great railroad corporations are schools of temperance, and they have now come to realize that it is to their advantage to encourage the Y. M. C. A." Mr. Ingalls said, in part: "I don't know why I have been brought in the all this talent to take up your might advise you in getting money. I would have all these bald-headed boys here to a ner-not a dry dinner-and then assess them while they were in the mood and cared little what they did. Before letting them get away I would have what I want-When a friend came to me and said id not care for much talk, because the peowould come here to see the ex-Presi-nt, and would not care to listen to anyhing I might say. (Laughter.) Then he would be two carefully pre-delivered before I would ge a chance at you, and the chances would be that you would already have all you wanted. Then he poured a little more coninto my ears. He said my friend Morse here had a speech that he had been delivering for a number of years, and knew it so well that if I made a mistake it d be forgotten after hearing the speech

"But I was called on to show that Chris tianity and 6 per cent. can walk hand in There are two kinds of Christianity of the question. The world believes in working for gain. If you can show that material gain you will solve the whole ting all the assistance you want. The history of the Y. M. C. A. on the C. & O. road will be of interest. When we became convinced that it might be a material gain to var.cement of the social and moral c in it books and papers with a at cost. This one house soon showed that ey was well invested and more were built. Now when riding over the C. & O. the traveler does not see the men loungit here and simply wasting their time. They be seen in neat and warm h We soon turned over \$2,000 to the Y M. C. A. and instructed that books is bought with it. About 1,800 volumes were placed in the houses and now the report show that the weekly circulation is over 50 in their 6 per cent, the same as any

secessary here as in the mountains of Ken-

member that the railroad man is not a l salaried man, and that he must spend a part of his time in various paces. He can't have a boarding house at every terminal where he can spend his time, but when a terminal not his home, he see shame to have to say that the saloonkeepers them the change they will of the cost of all this. All they want is for you to start it by paying 25 per cent. ment of men and paying their wages. we must see what they do with their money, hope for. When riding in a palace car you realize that your life de switch ahead of your fast flying train, and that he gets only \$50 a month. not be a better man and much more likely to do his duty if we give him something to hope

Richard C. Morse, of New York, inter-

national secretary of the Y. M. C. A., was the last speaker. "Perhaps it may occur to some of you," he said, "that I am the fiend to whom my friend here has alluded, but

I want to say to you that my only effort

This turned the laugh somewhat on

should be allowed to speak."

would have no chance to reply. Mr. Morse confined his talk largely to son facts contained in a summary of the annueport of the international ifed and not yet print as just been comi The report shows that the association have in real estate property valued \$16,700,000, the increase of the year Loss be \$700,000, an increase of about 4 per cent. The current expenses for the year were \$3,300,000, in increase of \$75,000,000 over the year The membership jumped from 244,000 in 1894 to 266,000, of whom, he said, a majority are not members of any church, but are yo men who are being encouraged and assist to live moral and upright lives. In 189 there were 1,158 officers, which number in creased in 1835 to 1,248, an increase of 8 per ent. The associations own 316 build: Mr. Morse then spoke of what is done in the way of supervising the conege work. He said that sum chools had been established in several part of the country, where students who are to nstructions in the work. Three of these chools have already been established and a fourth will begin next summer in California. Those present were: J. S. Stacy, Anam Ia.; Hon. W. T. Durbin, E. J. Buffington P. Garvey, Hon. John H. Ternune, Anderson; Joseph Swain, president Indiana University, Blockmington; Dr. John M. Coulter, president Lake Forest University, George K. Lowe Chicago; M. E. Ingalls, president Big Four railroad, Cincinnati; J. M. Lindley, Frank inston, Francis T. Roots, ey, Rev. J. W. Walke: Danville; A. P. Kent, Kling, W. J. Lewis, Major A. C. Rosencranz Evansville; J. W. Burns, W. F. McCaughey resident DuPauw University, Greencastle; Hon Charles F. Griffin, . A. Waldo, Adam Wallace, M. H. Ti A. B. Paul, New Albany; C. J. Hicks, R. C. Morse, New York; George Shirts, Leonar Wild, Noblesville; T. J. Charlton, superin Landrum, C. L. Mees, president Rose Poly-technic School, W. W. Parsons, president State Normal School, J. Smith Talley, W. S. Roney, H. P. Townley, Terre Haute; S. T. William H. Armstrong, A. A. Barnes C. H. Badger, Charles E. Barrett, Bender, Rev. Henry A. Buch-D., W. T. Brown, Charles Butler, Gen. James R. Carnaban, Rev. G. Thomas C. Day, J. H. Dilks, Dr. L. H. D L. Haines, D. D., H. H. Hanna, Gen. Sayles, Major Taylor, Dr. D. A. Tho. Hon. W. C. Van Arsdel, J. Q. Van V

Wilson, Hon. Albert W. Wishard, George W. Wishard, Judge W. A. Woods, Ford Woods, Dr. G. V. Woolen and A. A. Zlon. AT THE FORTNIGHTLY

eral Education and Life.

The Fortnightly Literary Club made a decided change in its programme yesterday by holding its meeting in the evening, and makliterary feature a paper by Mr. Charles R. Williams. The writer was introduced by Miss Dye, president of the club, Mr. Willlams's paper was "Liberal Education and Life." He took the subject in its broadest sense-the liberal education which makes free. The conflict of the race has been for liberty. The strife has gone on not steadily but forward, and this is shown when epoch is compared with epoch and age with age. The desire of men has been to get away beyond the horizon. By a liberal education the speaker does not mean a book education, that leaves one pedantic, but one which widens the horizon; not pouring in knowledge, but a development from within. Even a rudimentary education begins the work of freedom. Mr. Williams quoted the names of great men who have influenced the world The men of a liberal education are a select few, and he holds that they owe much to the world. He took the matter of a liberal education in its highest, noblest and broadest sense. Men, enfranchised by culture, shoul retain their ideals and their ideas. The ban of Apolitionists who had faith was cited. The man of liberal education, he said, can understand Browning, Wagner and Mi can appreciate a Stevenson, a Kipling and a Riley, and is slow to follow after a fad or fancy of the time or take to a Walt Whitman or a Beardsley poster, or enthuse over music because it is American. The tendency of the liberally-educated man is to hold fast to that which the world approves; to like to like Shakspeare, whether Shakspeare wrote it or not

In regard to politics, he thought the men ho have achieved the highest places are lose of a liberal education, and the hope of ities is not in the Quays, the Platts, the effers and the Hills, but in the Roo is such men as the latter who have fected the reform ballot and the civil ce reform. The value of the ion is to emeliorate conditions. The man of liberal education in religion will tolerate difference of view in others. The on the subject, which was so reently agitated in the press, as to whether aith or repentance comes first. The sum and substance of the paper was in this brief sentence: "The parable of the talents is aper there was a conversation, in which Mr. Williams also took part, giving, it to a question, some of his views on p ns, to which Miss Mary Nic ment work in which she was engaged the cially, and the members and their friends were presented to Mrs. Sidney Lanier, who was the guest of honor, to Miss Merker and to Mr. Williams. Great branches of Illace

gave a fragrant atmosphere to the room, Prejudiced.

Washington Star. "I do not see," she said, with great sever-ty, "how it would be possible to add to the insightliness of bloomers." And the little